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such study as would suggest itself to the political administrator dealing with an inferior civilization and the government problems which it offers. This is the first general study of the drones of the Mongol race who were stay-at-homes in the great era when their kind swept along to the conquest of Asia and to the delivery of a threat which caused Europe to quail. Supported by a most considerable mass of newly collected legend, this posthumous narrative will long stand as the standard ethnographic authority upon this interesting folk.

W. C.

**Palestine.** Depicted and Described by G. E. Franklin. xx and 219 pp. Map, ills. J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London. 1911. 10s. 6d. 9 x 6.

For any work upon this theme and of this general character the standard of comparison must long remain Thomson's "The Land and the Book." That was a work of the best scholarship of its day, of the utmost reverence in the treatment of holy scenes. It is one of the classics of literature. In the half century which has elapsed, Palestine has been far more disclosed. Our knowledge is based upon the accurate determinations conducted by the Palestine Exploration Fund. The result appears in this volume; many things that in Thomson's time were uncertain have now been made clear, many things then unknown have come to light, the accuracy of photography affords us truer pictures than the most reverent pencil, and this work, if for nothing other, is welcome by reason of its 376 views of spots famous in sacred history.

From the essential conditions of its theme any work on Palestine must be far more than a guidebook to the traveler or a handbook for the reader. It cannot help being a commentary on Scripture. Mr. Franklin has preserved a safe path through intricacies over which many theological battles have been fought, a task of peculiar difficulty for the geographer of the Holy Land, since even so simple a matter as place determination not infrequently engages with basic matters of several confessions of faith. In minor matters the author might have shown himself to better advantage as tolerant of error made by earlier travelers. The careful historian will not always dismiss quite so cavalierly the consensus of ancient tradition. Despite these minor blemishes, the volume should be an interesting companion for such as make the pilgrimage to Palestine and it will certainly prove of value in the library equipment of evangelical pastors.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

## EUROPE

**Turkey and Its People.** By Sir Edwin Pears. vi and 409 pp. Index. George H. Doran Co., New York, 1912. \$3.50. 8½ x 5½.

None of Sir Edwin Pears's works could, perhaps, better reveal the great value of his Oriental researches to English-speaking students than this accurate description of the heterogeneous components making up the Ottoman population. Those of us who have had the advantage of listening to his lectures in Robert College well remember how we marveled at the thoroughness of his knowledge of matters pertaining to the East. The same impression is felt on reading his book. This is not a mere traveler's tale. Rather, the sum total of almost half a century's experience is set forth in these 400 pages. The writer has known, often intimately, a great many representatives of every race in Turkey. He has learned almost to become a Turk when in the company of Turks, or an Armenian when with Armenians, and generally to adapt himself to the environment conditioning the lives of the inhabitants of his place of residence.

It is particularly in describing the Greeks of the Turkish Empire that Sir Edwin is abundantly equipped. His descriptions bring to light the Greek type as evolved from the Byzantine. The transformation the race has undergone under the influence of its Turkish masters is also well shown. His reference to Greek communities which, while preserving their religion, have lost their own language and speak nothing but Turkish, is an excellent example of the influence one race may exert on another even though they have no social intercourse within the same city walls. In this case, religion has been the only barrier to complete fusion with the Mohammedan element. Sir Edwin's remarks on the Greek Church in this respect are pertinent. His exhaustive study